

ing of their arrival, curiosity prompted Heber to see them, and he then heard for the first time the everlasting gospel. He desired much to learn more, and in company with Brigham and Phineas H. Young and their wives, he started for Pennsylvania, where they stayed with the Church six days, regularly attending the meetings. In April, 1832, Alpheus Gifford called at Heber C. Kimball's shop; after a few moments'

others, and arrived in New Portage, where Zion's Camp was organized. He was appointed captain of the third company. At the reorganization of the Camp at Salt river, Mo., he was selected as one of President Smith's life guards. While on Fishing river, and after assisting to inter a number of the brethren who fell by the cholera, he himself was very severely attacked. Shortly after he received an honorable discharge in writing, and (in accordance with the instructions of President Joseph Smith) on the 30th he started for home, reaching Kirtland July 26th. About two weeks after his return, he established a pottery and continued to work at his business until cold weather set in. In the winter of 1834-5 he attended the theological schools established in Kirtland. He was chosen and ordained one of the Twelve Apostles, Feb. 14, 1835. In May following, he started, in company with his fellow Apostles, on a mission to the Eastern churches, and visited, among other places, Sheldon, where he was born, preaching to his friends and relatives. He crossed the Green Mountains on foot and alone, and attended a conference in St. Johnsbury with the Twelve. Returning home he met others of the Twelve at Buffalo. They arrived at Kirtland Sept. 25th. Elder Kimball attended the dedication of the House of the Lord at Kirtland, March 27, 1836, and received his washings and anointings with the Twelve Apostles. From May to October he was engaged on a mission in the northern part of the United States. Having been called on a mission to England by the Prophet Joseph, he left Kirtland in June, 1837, accompanied by Orson Hyde, Willard Richards and Joseph Fielding. As a passenger on the ship "Garriek," he sailed from New York, July 1, 1837, accompanied by other missionaries, and landed in Liverpool on the 20th. Two days later they went to Preston and on the following Sunday, they preached in the church of the Rev. James Fielding to a large congregation. A number of people believed and rejoiced in the message they had heard. Mr. Fielding, however, shut his doors against the Elders and would not suffer them to preach again in his church; but Elder Kimball and his companions continued to preach in private houses, on street corners and in market places, and by



conversation, he expressed his readiness to be baptized, and he went with Elder Gifford to a small stream in the woods, about one mile distant, where the holy ordinance was administered to him. About two weeks later, his wife Vilate was baptized by Joseph Young. Brother Kimball was ordained an Elder by Joseph Young, and in company with him and Brigham Young, he preached in Genesee, Avon and Lyons-town where they baptized many and built up branches. In September, 1832, with Brigham and Joseph Young, he went to Kirtland, Ohio, and visited the Prophet Joseph Smith. In the fall of 1833, having sold his possessions, he started for Kirtland, accompanied by Brigham Young, arriving there about the 1st of November. May 5, 1834, he left Kirtland, in company with President Joseph Smith and about a hundred

1843, President Joseph Smith rejected him as his counselor; but through the intercession of Hyrum Smith, he was retained in his office. Early in 1844, when Joseph Smith became a candidate for president of the United States, the same convention that nominated Joseph nominated Sidney Rigdon for vice-president. Soon afterward Bro. Rigdon left Nauvoo, for Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained until after the Prophet's death. The news of the terrible tragedy at Carthage having reached him, he hastened back to Nauvoo to offer himself as a guardian for the Church. His claims were duly considered, but at the memorable meeting, held at Nauvoo, Aug. 8, 1844, he was rejected by the people, and the Twelve Apostles were recognized as the head of the Church. The subsequent course of Elder Rigdon, however, not being at all satisfactory, his case was taken before the High Council, at Nauvoo, Sept. 8, 1844, and carefully tried. It resulted in his excommunication from the Church. Soon afterwards he left Nauvoo and located in Pennsylvania; but in 1847 he made his home in the village of Friendship, Alleghany county, New York, where he lived uninterruptedly till his death, which occurred at that place July 14, 1876. The "Register," a paper published in Friendship, stated at the time of his death "that numerous pilgrimages had been made to him from different parts by various persons desirous of obtaining further information from him relative to the origin of the Book of Mormon; but he unwaveringly adhered to his original theory on this matter, being the same as that held by the Mormons; and he treated with great scorn and contempt the statement of parties imputing the authorship of the work to himself." (For further particulars, see History of Joseph Smith, and early Church publications generally; also "Improvement Era," Vol. 3.)

KIMBALL, Heber Chase, first counselor to President Brigham Young from 1847 to 1868, was born June 14, 1801, at Sheldon, Franklin county, Vermont. He was the son of Solomon F. Kimball (born 1771), who was the son of James Kimball (born 1736), who was the son of Jeremiah Kimball (born 1707), who was the son of David Kimball (born 1671), who was the son of

Benjamin Kimball (born 1637), who was the son of Richard Kimball (or Kemball), who was born at Rattlesden, county of Suffolk, England, in 1595, and who emigrated to America in 1634, crossing the Atlantic in the ship "Elizabeth," and settled in Massachusetts. Heber C. Kimball removed with the rest of his father's family from Sheldon, Vermont, to West Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., in 1811. His father was a blacksmith and farmer. In 1806, Heber first went to school, continuing most of the time until he was 14 years of age, when he began to learn blacksmithing with his father. During the war of 1812, his father lost his property, and when Heber arrived at the age of nineteen, he found himself dependent on his own resources, and frequently suffering for the necessaries of life. His elder brother Charles, hearing of his destitute condition, offered to teach him the potter's trade. The offer was accepted, and he continued with his brother until he was twenty-one years old. In this interim they moved to Mendon, Monroe county, where they pursued the pottery business. After having learned his trade, Heber worked six months for his brother for wages. In November, 1822, he married Vilate Murray, daughter of Roswell and Susanah Murray, who was born, in Florida, New York, June 1, 1806, and immediately afterwards he purchased the premises from his brother Charles, and went into business for himself as a potter, which trade he followed for upwards of ten years. Sometime in 1823 he received the three first degrees of masonry, and in 1824, with five others, he petitioned the Chapter at Canandaigua, asking to receive all the degrees up to that of Royal Arch Mason. The petition was granted, but just previous to the time they were to receive those degrees, the anti-Masons burned the chapter building. In his early life Heber C. Kimball received many pressing invitations to unite himself with the different religious sects of the day, but did not see fit to comply until a revival occurred in his neighborhood, shortly after which he and his wife were baptized, and they joined the Baptists. About three weeks after this occurrence, some Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints came from Pennsylvania to the residence of Phineas H. Young, in Victor, and learn-

1843, President Joseph Smith rejected him as his counselor; but through the intercession of Hyrum Smith, he was retained in his office. Early in 1844, when Joseph Smith became a candidate for president of the United States, the same convention that nominated Joseph nominated Sidney Rigdon for vice-president. Soon afterward Bro. Rigdon left Nauvoo, for Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained until after the Prophet's death. The news of the terrible tragedy at Carthage having reached him, he hastened back to Nauvoo to offer himself as a guardian for the Church. His claims were duly considered, but at the memorable meeting, held at Nauvoo, Aug. 8, 1844, he was rejected by the people, and the Twelve Apostles were recognized as the head of the Church. The subsequent course of Elder Rigdon, however, not being at all satisfactory, his case was taken before the High Council. at Nauvoo. Sept. 8, 1844, and carefully tried. It resulted in his excommunication from the Church. Soon afterwards he left Nauvoo and located in Pennsylvania; but in 1847 he made his home in the village of Friendship, Alleghany county, New York, where he lived uninterruptedly till his death, which occurred at that place July 14, 1876. The "Register," a paper published in Friendship, stated at the time of his death "that numerous pilgrimages had been made to him from different parts by various persons desirous of obtaining further information from him relative to the origin of the Book of Mormon; but he unwaveringly adhered to his original theory on this matter, being the same as that held by the Mormons; and he treated with great scorn and contempt the statement of parties imputing the authorship of the work to himself." (For further particulars, see History of Joseph Smith, and early Church publications generally; also "Improvement Era," Vol. 3.)

KIMBALL, Heber Chase, first counselor to President Brigham Young from 1847 to 1868, was born June 14, 1801, at Sheldon, Franklin county, Vermont. He was the son of Solomon F. Kimball (born 1771), who was the son of James Kimball (born 1736), who was the son of Jeremiah Kimball (born 1707), who was the son of David Kimball (born 1671), who was the son of

Benjamin Kimball (born 1637), who was the son of Richard Kimball (or Kemball), who was born at Rattlesden, county of Suffolk, England, in 1595, and who emigrated to America in 1634, crossing the Atlantic in the ship "Elizabeth," and settled in Massachusetts. Heber C. Kimball removed with the rest of his father's family from Sheldon, Vermont, to West Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., in 1811. His father was a blacksmith and farmer. In 1806, Heber first went to school, continuing most of the time until he was 14 years of age, when he began to learn blacksmithing with his father. During the war of 1812, his father lost his property, and when Heber arrived at the age of nineteen, he found himself dependent on his own resources, and frequently suffering for the necessaries of life. His elder brother Charles, hearing of his destitute condition, offered to teach him the potter's trade. The offer was accepted, and he continued with his brother until he was twenty-one years old. In this interim they moved to Mendon, Monroe county, where they pursued the pottery business. After having learned his trade, Heber worked six months for his brother for wages. In November, 1822, he married Vilate Murray, daughter of Roswell and Susannah Murray, who was born, in Florida, New York, June 1, 1806, and immediately afterwards he purchased the premises from his brother Charles, and went into business for himself as a potter, which trade he followed for upwards of ten years. Sometime in 1823 he received the three first degrees of masonry, and in 1824, with five others, he petitioned the Chapter at Canandaigua, asking to receive all the degrees up to that of Royal Arch Mason. The petition was granted, but just previous to the time they were to receive those degrees, the anti-Masons burned the chapter buildings. In his early life Heber C. Kimball received many pressing invitations to unite himself with the different religious sects of the day, but did not see fit to comply until a revival occurred in his neighborhood, shortly after which he and his wife were baptized, and they joined the Baptists. About three weeks after this occurrence, some Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints came from Pennsylvania to the residence of Phineas H. Young, in Victor, and learn-

ing of their arrival, curiosity prompted Heber to see them, and he then heard for the first time the everlasting gospel. He desired much to learn more, and in company with Brigham and Phineas H. Young and their wives, he started for Pennsylvania, where they stayed with the Church six days, regularly attending the meetings. In April, 1832, Alpheus Gifford called at Heber C. Kimball's shop; after a few moments'



conversation, he expressed his readiness to be baptized, and he went with Elder Gifford to a small stream in the woods, about one mile distant, where the holy ordinance was administered to him. About two weeks later, his wife Vilate was baptized by Joseph Young. Brother Kimball was ordained an Elder by Joseph Young, and in company with him and Brigham Young, he preached in Genesee, Avon and Lyons-town where they baptized many and built up branches. In September, 1832, with Brigham and Joseph Young, he went to Kirtland, Ohio, and visited the Prophet Joseph Smith. In the fall of 1833, having sold his possessions, he started for Kirtland, accompanied by Brigham Young, arriving there about the 1st of November. May 5, 1834, he left Kirtland, in company with President Joseph Smith and about a hundred

others, and arrived in New Portage, where Zion's Camp was organized. He was appointed captain of the third company. At the reorganization of the Camp at Salt river, Mo., he was selected as one of President Smith's life guards. While on Fishing river, and after assisting to inter a number of the brethren who fell by the cholera, he himself was very severely attacked. Shortly after he received an honorable discharge in writing, and in accordance with the instructions of President Joseph Smith on the 30th he started for home, reaching Kirtland July 26th. About two weeks after his return, he established a pottery and continued to work at his business until cold weather set in. In the winter of 1834-5 he attended the theological schools established in Kirtland. He was chosen and ordained one of the Twelve Apostles, Feb. 14, 1835. In May following, he started, in company with his fellow Apostles, on a mission to the Eastern churches, and visited, among other places, Sheldon, where he was born, preaching to his friends and relatives. He crossed the Green Mountains on foot and alone, and attended a conference in St. Johnsbury with the Twelve. Returning home he met others of the Twelve at Buffalo. They arrived at Kirtland Sept. 25th. Elder Kimball attended the dedication of the House of the Lord at Kirtland, March 27, 1836, and received his washings and anointings with the Twelve Apostles. From May to October he was engaged on a mission in the northern part of the United States. Having been called on a mission to England by the Prophet Joseph, he left Kirtland in June, 1837, accompanied by Orson Hyde, Willard Richards and Joseph Fielding. As a passenger on the ship "Garrick," he sailed from New York, July 1, 1837, accompanied by other missionaries, and landed in Liverpool on the 20th. Two days later they went to Preston and on the following Sunday, they preached in the church of the Rev. James Fielding to a large congregation. A number of people believed and rejoiced in the message they had heard. Mr. Fielding, however, shut his doors against the Elders and would not suffer them to preach again in his church; but Elder Kimball and his companions continued to preach in private houses, on street corners and in market places, and by

ing of their arrival, curiosity prompted Heber to see them, and he then heard for the first time the everlasting gospel. He desired much to learn more, and in company with Brigham and Phineas H. Young and their wives, he started for Pennsylvania, where they stayed with the Church six days, regularly attending the meetings. In April, 1832, Alpheus Gifford called at Heber C. Kimball's shop; after a few moments'



conversation, he expressed his readiness to be baptized, and he went with Elder Gifford to a small stream in the woods, about one mile distant, where the holy ordinance was administered to him. About two weeks later, his wife Vilate was baptized by Joseph Young. Brother Kimball was ordained an Elder by Joseph Young, and in company with him and Brigham Young, he preached in Genesee, Avon and Lyons-town where they baptized many and built up branches. In September, 1832, with Brigham and Joseph Young, he went to Kirtland, Ohio, and visited the Prophet Joseph Smith. In the fall of 1833, having sold his possessions, he started for Kirtland, accompanied by Brigham Young, arriving there about the 1st of November. May 5, 1834, he left Kirtland, in company with President Joseph Smith and about a hundred

others, and arrived in New Portage, where Zion's Camp was organized. He was appointed captain of the third company. At the reorganization of the Camp at Salt river, Mo., he was selected as one of President Smith's life guards. While on Fishing river, and after assisting to inter a number of the brethren who fell by the cholera, he himself was very severely attacked. Shortly after he received an honorable discharge in writing, and (in accordance with the instructions of President Joseph Smith) on the 30th he started for home, reaching Kirtland July 26th. About two weeks after his return, he established a pottery and continued to work at his business until cold weather set in. In the winter of 1834-5 he attended the theological schools—established in Kirtland. He was chosen and ordained one of the Twelve Apostles, Feb. 14, 1835. In May following, he started, in company with his fellow Apostles, on a mission to the Eastern churches, and visited, among other places, Sheldon, where he was born, preaching to his friends and relatives. He crossed the Green Mountains on foot and alone, and attended a conference in St. Johnsbury with the Twelve. Returning home he met others of the Twelve at Buffalo. They arrived at Kirtland Sept. 25th. Elder Kimball attended the dedication of the House of the Lord at Kirtland, March 27, 1836, and received his washings and anointings with the Twelve Apostles. From May to October he was engaged on a mission in the northern part of the United States. Having been called on a mission to England by the Prophet Joseph, he left Kirtland in June, 1837, accompanied by Orson Hyde, Willard Richards and Joseph Fielding. As a passenger on the ship "Garrick," he sailed from New York, July 1, 1837, accompanied by other missionaries, and landed in Liverpool on the 20th. Two days later they went to Preston and on the following Sunday, they preached in the church of the Rev. James Fielding to a large congregation. A number of people believed and rejoiced in the message they had heard. Mr. Fielding, however, shut his doors against the Elders and would not suffer them to preach again in his church; but Elder Kimball and his companions continued to preach in private houses, on street corners and in market places, and by

ing of their arrival, curiosity prompted Heber to see them, and he then heard for the first time the everlasting gospel. He desired much to learn more, and in company with Brigham and Phineas H. Young and their wives, he started for Pennsylvania, where they stayed with the Church six days, regularly attending the meetings. In April, 1832, Alpheus Gifford called at Heber C. Kimball's shop; after a few moments'



conversation, he expressed his readiness to be baptized, and he went with Elder Gifford to a small stream in the woods, about one mile distant, where the holy ordinance was administered to him. About two weeks later, his wife Vilate was baptized by Joseph Young. Brother Kimball was ordained an Elder by Joseph Young, and in company with him and Brigham Young, he preached in Genesee, Avon and Lyons-town where they baptized many and built up branches. In September, 1832, with Brigham and Joseph Young, he went to Kirtland, Ohio, and visited the Prophet Joseph Smith. In the fall of 1833, having sold his possessions, he started for Kirtland, accompanied by Brigham Young, arriving there about the 1st of November. May 5, 1834, he left Kirtland, in company with President Joseph Smith and about a hundred

others, and arrived in New Portage, where Zion's Camp was organized. He was appointed captain of the third company. At the reorganization of the Camp at Salt river, Mo., he was selected as one of President Smith's life guards. While on Fishing river, and after assisting to inter a number of the brethren who fell by the cholera, he himself was very severely attacked. Shortly after he received an honorable discharge in writing, and (in accordance with the instructions of President Joseph Smith) on the 30th he started for home, reaching Kirtland July 26th. About two weeks after his return, he established a pottery and continued to work at his business until cold weather set in. In the winter of 1834-5 he attended the theological schools—established in Kirtland. He was chosen and ordained one of the Twelve Apostles, Feb. 14, 1835. In May following, he started, in company with his fellow Apostles, on a mission to the Eastern churches, and visited, among other places, Sheldon, where he was born, preaching to his friends and relatives. He crossed the Green Mountains on foot and alone, and attended a conference in St. Johnsbury with the Twelve. Returning home he met others of the Twelve at Buffalo. They arrived at Kirtland Sept. 25th. Elder Kimball attended the dedication of the House of the Lord at Kirtland, March 27, 1836, and received his washings and anointings with the Twelve Apostles. From May to October he was engaged on a mission in the northern part of the United States. Having been called on a mission to England by the Prophet Joseph, he left Kirtland in June, 1837, accompanied by Orson Hyde, Willard Richards and Joseph Fielding. As a passenger on the ship "Garrick," he sailed from New York, July 1, 1837, accompanied by other missionaries, and landed in Liverpool on the 20th. Two days later they went to Preston and on the following Sunday, they preached in the church of the Rev. James Fielding to a large congregation. A number of people believed and rejoiced in the message they had heard. Mr. Fielding, however, shut his doors against the Elders and would not suffer them to preach again in his church; but Elder Kimball and his companions continued to preach in private houses, on street corners and in market places, and by